

Reagan Nominees Backed by Senate Panel

WASHINGTON — Senate committees Monday recommended nomination of six Cabinet nominees — Donald Regan for Treasury, Richard Schweiker for health and human services, Caspar Weinberger for defense, John Block for agriculture, Drew Lewis for transportation, Malcolm Baldrige for commerce.

U.S. Supreme Court Denies Reporter's Ap

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Monday refused to Philadelphia newspaper reporter from spending six months in refusing to disclose her sources in a story on the Abcam investment in political corruption.

Deng Says Mao's Thoughts Still Guide Ch

PEKING — China will continue to be guided by the thoughts of Deng Xiaoping, the deputy party chairman, was quoted Monday in a conference called to assess the merits and failings of the last communist leader.

Israeli Leaders Said to Debate Election I

JERUSALEM — Israeli government and opposition leaders began talks aimed at agreeing on a date for general elections, parliamentary sources said.

Banking Hitches Delay Departure of Hostages

WASHINGTON — The hostages' departure from Algiers was delayed Monday by banking hitches, officials said.

Russia Sought to Profit

Hostage Moves Cast Gloom Into Kremlin

By Kevin Klose Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Freedom for the U.S. hostages casts gloom into the Kremlin, which from the first moment of the crisis sought to profit regardless of the consequences for the captives.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Iran from powerful transmitters near the border, repeatedly described the diplomats as agents, demanded that they be held until the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was compelled to return to stand trial for his misdeeds, and dinned the message that the United States was using the hostages as a pretext to prepare an invasion.

Marcos Denies Informing U.S. On Martial Law

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos said Monday he never informed the United States of his plan to impose martial law in the Philippines or his decision to end it.

In a state-of-the-nation address before the interim National Assembly, Mr. Marcos, 63, also announced he was turning over primary responsibility for lawmaking to the 184-member body. He said he will use his decree-making powers under the new parliamentary-type constitution only as a last resort.

He said the United States had never exerted any pressure as to the proclamation or lifting of martial law. He acknowledged that U.S. officials had made several suggestions on the treatment of political prisoners but said no decision was ever made on the basis of those recommendations.

Opposition members had claimed that the Nixon administration knew in 1972 of the impending declaration of martial law and had stationed 40,000 troops at the U.S. Subic Bay naval base to meet any rebellion. Mr. Marcos said Monday his emergency declaration was completed without bloodshed.

He also denied he rescinded martial law because of any secret or public arrangement with the opposition, saying his foes and even some of his own men "think principally of saving their own respective individual skins."

These tactics, used again last week by Pravda and denounced as "scurrilous" by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, underscore the great stake Moscow had in prolonging the crisis.

The Soviet position, known to have been formulated at a closed-door Central Committee plenum a few weeks after the hostages were seized on Nov. 4, 1979, was based on blunt self-interest. The party's view, as a senior Soviet source said, was that Moscow owed Washington "no favors" anywhere in the Middle East and Gulf regions because the United States had always sought to cut Soviet influence there. And any Soviet help would mean problems with its own bitterly anti-U.S. Arab clients.

Reassuring Khomeini

Thus, the Kremlin saw it as an issue to be used as part of its campaign to soften the hostile anti-Soviet views of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The need to reassure Ayatollah Khomeini of Soviet intentions sharpened dramatically at the end of 1979 when the Russians intervened in Afghanistan.

This dimension of Soviet thinking deepened again with the Iranian-Iraqi war that broke out last fall and continues. Iraq is a close Soviet ally, uses Soviet weapons in its war with Iran and continues to receive arms from Moscow. So long as the United States was stalled in its attempts to begin a dialogue with the Iranians, Moscow's ties with both of Iran's neighbors could not look so threatening.

Pravda maintained the embittered Soviet position on Monday, declaring in a commentary that the United States had dealt dishonestly with Iran, "which serves as a typical example of imperialism's policy of the stick and the carrot." Writer P. Demchenko said that Washington had mixed alluring promises with crude threats.

It seems likely that the Soviet Union will continue in this vein for a considerable time because the Russians now have reason to fear that Tehran and Washington, with the Algerians as intermediaries, have found a way to talk and at last resolve complex issues.

While the United States has shown that it can settle matters peacefully, the Soviet Union has to answer to Ayatollah Khomeini for the fact that Iraqi divisions are using Soviet arms to carve up Iranian territory, while Soviet troops are fighting Moslems in Afghanistan.

By stoutly refusing to help the Americans, Moscow in the end may have done itself no favors.



Doris Moeller, mother of U.S. hostage Marine Sgt. Michael Moeller, rests her head in her hands as she and her daughter, Rae Lee, watch the latest television news on the hostages.

Hostages' Families Dare To Hope, Maintain Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)

part of history were living right here. "No one's that excited yet," he added. "Everyone's taking the attitude of the Lopez family. They'll believe it when they see the hostages actually step off the plane."

"I feel like a scenic railroad going up and down," said John Smith of Rising Sun, Ind., stepfather of hostage Don Sharan. "We try not to get up, because these

crazy people can do anything at the last minute. But ... we're up."

As the end seemed in sight, some hostages' relatives turned their thoughts beyond the emotions of the moment to the possible impact of all this on them and their captive loved ones. The State Department's arrangements for the families' reunion with the hostages "in an undisclosed location, was a direct request of the families," said Katherine Keough, wife of hostage William Keough Jr. and president of the families' organization. "We think most of the media will be responsible and recognize that this is a personal moment."

New Talks In Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

five-day week has been seized by the more militant Warsaw chapter of Solidarity, which launched a four-hour transportation stoppage on Friday. The unilateral move threatened to exacerbate a division between militants and moderates in the union leadership.

A measure of the Warsaw chapter's approach was seen in a resolution passed at a regional meeting Sunday night. It held out the possibility of negotiating the issue but also insisted on legal guarantees to institute a five-day workweek.

While the government is threatening to dock the pay of workers who did not show up last Saturday, the Warsaw union demanded overtime compensation for those who did work. The resolution proclaimed that henceforth all Saturdays would be nonworking days in Warsaw unless the head of the local union, Zbigniew Bujak, issued a statement over television that an agreement to the contrary had been reached with the government.

Solidarity is due to hold a meeting of its national commission in Gdansk Tuesday to work out a unified position.

Polish Borrowings

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Poland needs \$9 billion to \$10 billion in new borrowings this year if its import goals are to be met, Finance Minister Marian Krzak has told the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

By the end of the year, Mr. Krzak said, the country's outstanding debt should be between \$25 billion and \$26 billion "if all goes well," compared with just under \$23 billion at the end of 1980 and \$20 billion at the end of 1979.

U.K. Still Presses Iran to Release 4

LONDON — Britain will end trade sanctions against Iran following the release of the U.S. hostages but will not resume normal ties until four Britons being held there are also released, Foreign Office sources said Monday.

The sources said the limited trade sanctions imposed by Common Market countries were specifically linked to the seizure of the hostages in November, 1979, and EEC foreign ministers would likely meet after the hostages are freed to lift the sanctions.

But the sources added that until the three British missionaries, Dr. John Coleman, his wife Audrey and Jean Waddell, and businessman Andrew Pyke, who have been held since August were released, normal relations between the two countries could not be resumed. The diplomatic rift involved the closure of the embassy but stopped short of cutting off relations. But it would still likely block any sales of arms.

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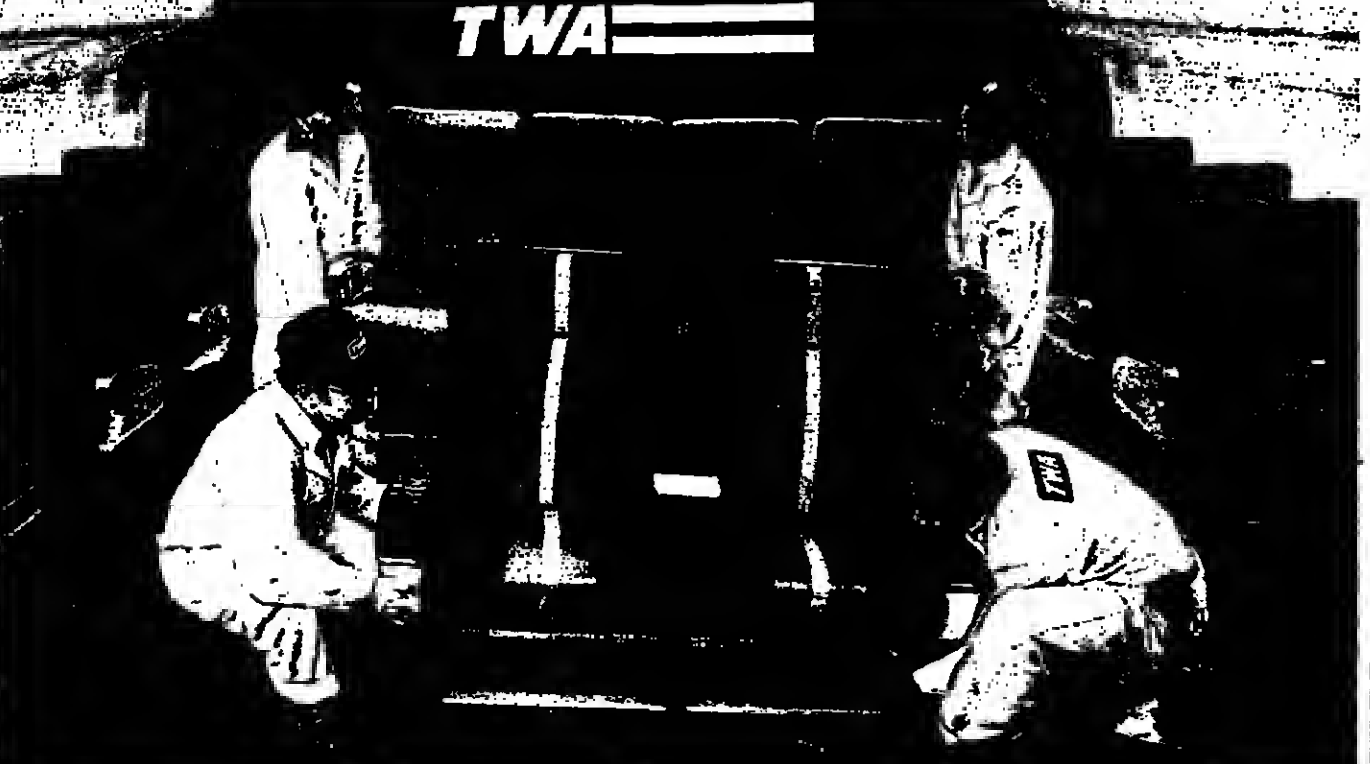


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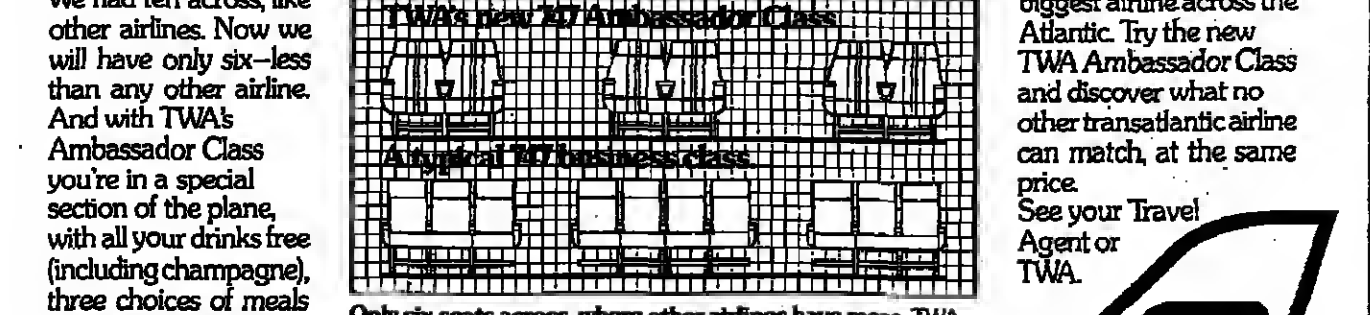
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As Inauguration Nears

Kremlin Criticism of Reagan Renewed

By R. W. Apple Jr.
The Soviet Union is beginning to criticize Reagan and his associates as his inauguration approaches.

possible Soviet-American relations for the new administration to inherit.

Next came a series of low-key criticisms of Mr. Reagan's associates in the field of foreign affairs, starting with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Haig's recent statements, Pravda said, constitute "an unbridled summons to impose the will of the United States on the world."

Many representatives of American public opinion see in the appointment of the former military man to the leading foreign policy post in the country a symbol of the danger of further intensification of militarism.

The Soviet attitude on perhaps the most immediate issue between Washington and Moscow, the second nuclear arms treaty, remains unclear to Western diplomats.

Mr. Arbatov said later that such action might not be necessary, and Soviet officials are now insisting privately that there will be no renegotiation.

Algeria Was 'Mailman' It Offered Suggestions

By Paul Treuhardt
The Associated Press
Algeria's first involvement in the U.S. hostages was a "crystal-clear" mission in February, 1980, as one of its diplomats was a member of a five-man UN commission that went to Iran in an effort to resolve the crisis.

Officials in Algeria characterized the role as that of a mailman, carried out their mission in secrecy, following a rigid rule that envoys adhere strictly to the wishes of each country in diplomatic exchanges.

Mr. Nabli said that the Algerian envoys were not to discuss even official statements issued in Iran that they had put forward their own suggestions to try to break the deadlock.

The Algerian intermediaries were a small but high-powered group of diplomats headed by Foreign Minister Mohammed Boumediene. The others were Redha Boumediene, the Algerian ambassador in Washington; Abdel Karim



WELCOME FAR FROM HOME — U.S. troops stationed at Rhein-Main Air Base in Frankfurt hang a welcoming sign in expectation of the arrival of the U.S. hostages from Iran.

System Said to Be Best for Soviet Treaty

Reagan Faces Decision on MX Missile

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — President-elect Reagan's first major decision on arms procurement after taking office will involve the future of the MX mobile missile program.

Recent reports on Soviet nuclear activities, the vulnerability of the present U.S. land-based missile system, and the scope and intensity of a debate over the MX missiles all underline the need for an early decision.

Air Force officers familiar with the program believe that Mr. Reagan, after reviewing the claims of competing sea-based and land-based systems and perhaps ordering some adjustments of the present MX program, will approve the system.

One reason for their belief is the contention that none of the other systems advocated by opponents of the MX, such as sea-launched or land-based mobile missiles, offers the Soviet Union the prospect of verifying U.S. strategic weaponry by space satellites or other means.

Verification by such means is one of the foundations of the strategic arms limitation treaties. The Soviet Union has rejected on-site inspection of its nuclear weapons, and it is considered highly unlikely that any U.S. administration would permit Soviet on-site inspection without reciprocal rights.

A senior Air Force officer pointed out that all alternative missile systems proposed by critics of the MX program are unverifiable without on-site inspection.

Mobile missiles roaming a highway network aboard huge trucks can be hidden. A thousand missiles capable of a sea launch can be put on ships ranging in size from a destroyer to an aircraft carrier and remain undetected until brought out for use.

The assumption in Defense Department circles is that if the United States opted for a strategic nuclear force based in part on unverifiable missiles, there would be no chance for another round of strategic arms negotiations.

Instead, they predicted, the Russians would expand their mobile missile systems.

One of these, now dormant, is the SS-16, developed in the mid-1970s for deployment either as a mobile weapon or in silo. The SS-20, the Soviet Union's primary intermediate ballistic missile, now deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union, is a two-stage version of the SS-16. During negotiations for the second strategic arms treaty, signed but not ratified.

Policy to Be Outlined Later

Reagan Plans 'Inspirational' First Speech

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — More than anything, President-elect Reagan's political career has been based on his reputation as an evocative and inspirational speaker. He will try to do what he does best in his inaugural message on Tuesday, delivering a speech described by those who have seen it as tone-setting, rather than one that attempts to outline the programs of the Reagan administration.

"It is a speech in which the president-elect tries to set a tone rather than to make headlines," said Peter Hannaford, a longtime Reagan consultant.

Because of the nature of the occasion, the speech will, of course, "make headlines." But the hope of the incoming president and his close aides is that the message will ratify the Reagan campaign themes of revitalizing the nation's economy and restoring the United States' role in the world.

Top Reagan adviser Edwin Meese 3d said that the speech "includes the hope that there is a way out of our economic problems with a solution involving all of the people of the country, not just the people of this government."

Thematic Speech
Mr. Meese said that the speech was thematic and attempted to give a sense of direction but did not contain a list of the president's proposals. Mr. Reagan is expected to give details of his initial actions in a series of messages to Congress during the first few weeks of his administration.

As inaugural speeches go, this one has been in preparation for a long time. Kenneth Khachigian, a former Nixon speech writer from California who became Mr. Reagan's principal campaign speech writer, started collecting memorandums for the inaugural address in mid-December. He received about 10 memorandums from senior staff members. Mr. Reagan then responded to these proposals, telling Mr. Khachigian which ideas he liked and which he did not. Mr. Khachigian then reworked the material. "I served as the mechanic who did away with the dross and left the gold," he said.

It is an article of faith among political speech writers that it is the politician and not the speech writer who writes the address. But Mr. Reagan is a practiced speaker, and it is literally true that he likes to write his own material for ceremonial occasions. Mr. Reagan, in fact, can be fussy about the language of a speech. During the campaign, to the consternation of his staff, newspaper deadlines were

sometimes missed while the candidate reworked a speech. The president-elect wrote most of his inaugural address in longhand. He did most of the writing on a flight returning to California from Washington on Jan. 8. He did the last page — "the magic page," Mr. Reagan called it — at his Pacific Palisades, Calif., home on Jan. 10.

Former Presidents
Mr. Reagan read the inaugural messages of other presidents. He told an aide that he found them interesting but that they had not been of much help to him in writing his own speech, which Mr. Reagan wants to be a message that will speak to Americans about their present condition.

If there is any president who inspired Mr. Reagan, it is probably Franklin Roosevelt, whose original and famous inaugural address — "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" — Mr. Reagan heard on the radio when he was a student. At the time, Mr. Reagan was an unabashed Roosevelt supporter, and he could quote sections of the speech by heart.

The Reagan inaugural address in its present form is slightly less than 2,000 words and is expected to take slightly more than 15 minutes to deliver. Last-minute inserts could slightly increase the length.

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China to Downgrade Ties To Dutch Over Taiwan Sale

United Press International
PEKING — China said Monday that it will downgrade its diplomatic relations with the Netherlands from the ambassadorial level to that of charge d'affaires in retaliation for a Dutch decision to sell two submarines to Taiwan.

China's decision, conveyed to Ambassador Jan Kneppelhout by the deputy foreign minister, Zhang Canming, followed strenuous efforts by Peking to force the Hague to change its decision to sell the submarines to Taiwan.

China said the Dutch decision had undermined relations between the two countries, threatened peace in the area and the eventual reunification of the island with the mainland and added that the Netherlands must bear the full consequences for its action.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister proposed to the ambassador that "the two sides conduct negotiations on the downgrading of diplomatic relations between the two countries" — a formality since China had already decided on it. The Dutch ambassador was expected to return home shortly.

Affront Seen

The Chinese news agency Sunday also accused the United States of inspiring the submarine sale, saying the Dutch went ahead with the multimillion dollar deal after "backstage U.S. support for the transaction."

The controversy erupted in November when the Dutch government gave the go-ahead for the sale of two submarines to Taiwan although it had no diplomatic relations with the island.

China protested vigorously and called it an affront to China but the Dutch government late last week reaffirmed the decision.

Earlier Monday China accused Dutch Premier Andreas Van Agt of deliberately lying when he claimed he had held informal discussions with China on the proposed sale. China said no such discussions had taken place.

Peking declared that Taiwan was "an inalienable part of China's sacred territory" and that the Dutch government had recognized this when relations were upgraded to ambassadorial level in 1972.

North Koreans Reject Chun's Visit Proposal

United Press International
TOKYO — North Korea Monday rejected as a "foolish burlesque" South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's proposal for an exchange of visits with North Korean President Kim Il Sung.

Vice President Kim Il, speaking as chairman of the North Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, accused Gen. Chun of making the proposal to help his presidential campaign.

"This is nothing but a foolish burlesque designed to whitewash his dirty nation-splitting nature and gain public favor with the 'presidential election' at hand," Mr. Kim said in a statement carried by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

"As we have already announced clearly, Chun Doo Hwan is not a man worthy for us to do anything with," he said. He called the proposal, made a week ago, "a foolish act of a rogue who does not know where his place is."

Gen. Chun last week called on the North Korean president to join him in exchanging visits, without conditions attached, to ease tensions between the two nations.

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Hang Glider Fall Kills 1
The Associated Press
KENNEWICK, Wash. — The pilot of a motorized hang glider died last weekend when his craft fell to the ground as he tried to land at Vista Airport, police said.



David Owen, Shirley Williams arrive at the home of William Rodgers to meet with Roy Jenkins.



Jenkins Presses for New Center Party

The Associated Press
LONDON — Roy Jenkins, former president of the European Economic Community Commission, was reported Monday to be pressing three leading Labor Party dissidents to form a moderate center party in reply to growing left-wing influence in Britain's main opposition party.

But political insiders said that, despite growing pressure for a new

center party amid increasing left-right polarization in British politics, no major development was likely before Easter at the earliest.

Owen Interview
 Mr. Jenkins, a former Labor deputy leader, met with former Foreign Secretary David Owen, former Education Minister Shirley Williams and former Transport Minister William Rodgers Sunday night in an attempt to further the proposal. No details of the three-hour meeting were disclosed, but aides said that Mr. Jenkins urged the others to speed up their threatened break with Labor.

His plan is to create a social-democratic faction that may force an alliance with centrist Liberals to break the domination that La-

bor and the Conservative Party have held over British politics since World War II.

Mr. Owen heightened the sense of urgency by disclosing in a television interview Sunday that he plans to take the initiative in sounding out the feasibility of a social-democratic grouping. But he stressed that he would not be rushed into making a formal split with Labor.

The dissidents' moves were made as the Labor Party geared up for a crucial special conference next Saturday to decide a new method of electing its leaders, a move forced on the party by its increasingly influential left-wingers.

It is expected that the left will triumph and that a new electoral college, including block-voting union factions, will be established to give the left a greater say in Labor policy decisions. Party leaders currently are elected by Labor's predominantly moderate members of Parliament.

Mr. Owen declared that a leftist victory will "mark a watershed for me, there's no doubt. I will certainly take that opportunity to campaign for the things I believe in."

Paris Trains Collide; At Least 1 Is Killed

The Associated Press
PARIS — A Paris high-speed underground train slammed into the rear of another at a station in the city's Opera district during the Monday evening rush hour, killing at least one person and injuring 71.

The cause of the accident was not immediately known. The train was a part of the RER Express Regional, known as the RER. The RER is a different system from the Paris Metro. Its four lines use much larger and faster trains to connect central Paris with the suburbs.

Alitalia Pilots Strike

The Associated Press
ROME — Pilots struck Alitalia Monday for the first day of a scheduled seven-day walkout and forced the airline to cancel all international flights and 90 percent of domestic ones. The pilots are demanding a new contract and pay increases.



Justice Minister Is Named To Run for Berlin Mayo

Reuters
BERLIN — Hans-Jochen Vogel, West Germany's justice minister, was nominated Monday to run for election for mayor of West Berlin following the resignation of the city leadership last week.

A spokesman for the ruling Social Democratic Party said that Mr. Vogel, 54, had been nominated by the party leadership in Bonn and would run for election in the city House of Representatives on Thursday after being approved by a meeting of the local party. The House elects the mayor.

The government of former Mayor Dietrich Stobbe collapsed last Thursday after a financial scandal that left the authorities with a bill for 115 million Deutsche marks in the form of credit guarantees for a failed building company.

The West Berlin post is the most important political job outside Bonn. The nomination of Mr. Vogel followed intense negotiations among Social Democratic leaders in Bonn, including Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, to find a successor for Mr. Stobbe. Mr. Vogel is considered a likely successor to Mr. Schmidt.

The financial scandal took a new twist Sunday. A police spokesman said that a telephone conversation in which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Peter Glotz, a West Berlin city senator, had been tapped. According to Der Abend, a Berlin newspaper, Mr. Schmidt was discussing a replacement for Mr. Stobbe, who resigned Thursday.

The police spokesman said that Mr. Schmidt had telephoned West Berlin from Bonn, and a tape recording of the conversation was delivered anonymously to Der Abend. Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Glotz confirmed that the published text of their conversation was correct, the spokesman added.

Scandalous Tapping
 In Bonn, a spokesman for the federal government called the tapping of the conversation scandalous. West Berlin police have started legal proceedings in the affair.

The Social Democratic spokesman said the party had also decided to hold city elections this year, two years ahead of schedule. The opposition Christian Democrats announced plans last week to force

Israelis to Build Two Settlements Before Elections

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — Israel says it will build two more settlements in the occupied West Bank, aiming to complete the government's master plan for settling the territory before July national elections.

"We are trying to finish the government's work," said Eli Zilber, spokesman for the committee of Cabinet ministers that approves settlements.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced Sunday that his ruling coalition will present a bill to parliament for advancing elections from November to July. Mr. Begin lost his parliamentary majority when Finance Minister Yigal Hirsch resigned.

Cabinet hawks are now pressing for a speedy completion of the settlement plan. Mr. Begin's Likud Party adopted when elected in 1977. At least 68 settlements have been built since Israel captured the West Bank in the 1967 Mideast war. Their population is estimated at 15,000 people.

Mr. Zilber said that work had already begun on the two new settlements, Nili, 15 miles southeast of Tel Aviv and Yafir B, 23 miles northeast of Tel Aviv.

early elections by staging referendum on the issue.

Mr. Stobbe, 43, and his 13 senators resigned their post Thursday after the city House Representatives failed to select four of his five nominees: city Senator, which acts as an advisory agency. Members of Stobbe's party and the Free Christian Party, his junior co-partners, joined the Christian Democrats in opposing the nominations.

The finance scandal dev after it became known that senators served on the board that approved a 128 Deutsche mark loan to a contractor-architect who he fled the city. Five senators signed after the firm default the loan, which was 90-guaranteed by the bank, less of 115 million DM.

Faubus' Account Of Little Rock Called Inaccurate

The Associated Press
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Gov. Orval Faubus says that 270 Arkansas National Guardsmen to turn back a school bus in 1957 had been warned about by the school superintendent.

But the account Mr. Faubus gives in his recently published autobiographical book about the 1957 school desegregation, "From the Hills," has been called by a former school board member, and contradicts testimony by the school superintendent, now dead, in the book.

In the book, Mr. Faubus told him of dramatically in weapons sales and of plugging whites to descend on the nine blacks entered the federal courts ordered.

Mr. Faubus recalls with Blossom and school member Wayne Upton which Blossom warned his riotous trouble. Mr. Upton, who said that account as saying that Blossom ask that the governor issue a statement he would preserve necessary. Blossom told the same thing.

Mr. Faubus won a court order delaying desegregation because of his testimony pending violence, but it immediately dissolved. On the Guard barred the students from school until a judge enjoined him and the from further interference. erupted Sept. 23 when he entered the school, and Eisenhower sent in the Army nationalized the Guard.

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Philippine Flood Kills at Least 60

United Press International
MANILA — Floodwaters churning nine feet above river banks drowned at least 60 persons and forced at least 165,000 others to abandon their homes, authorities said Sunday.

The flooding, the worst in the six southern Philippine provinces in 19 years, was triggered by constant heavy rains that began Dec. 19. Authorities estimated the total damage at \$13 million.

The authorities said that six drownings discovered Sunday brought the death toll to 60. The hardest hit province was Agusan del Sur, about 450 miles (720 kilometers) south of Manila, where most of the flood victims were found.

Macao Refuses 4 Chinese Refugees

United Press International
MACAO — Four Chinese men seeking asylum in Portuguese colony of Macao refused to leave Sunday a motorized junk was last seen under tow by Chinese officials said.

The four men, wearing uniforms, landed Saturday in Macao, one of Macao's offshore islands, and as permission to stay in Macao authorities declined to allow four men to remain. Short they set out again, they were in tow by Chinese military

Mississippi Towboats Warned of Low River

The Associated Press
MEMPHIS — The Coast Guard has urged towboat operators to slow down and restrict the number of barges they haul to avoid running aground in the Mississippi River, which is abnormally low because of a drought.

The channel is normally at a 9-foot depth (2.74 meters) but in many places the depth is less than 7 feet. To improve maneuverability, operators were asked to tow no more than 20 barges southbound and 25 barges northbound, with only 16 barges loaded.

Soviet-Austrian Accord

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Austria signed a 10-year agreement Monday calling for further development of trade and economic and scientific cooperation through 1990.

During surgery, even though an operating room has been scrupulously sterilized, infection can be caused by anaerobic bacteria that live in the human body. To reduce this danger, Rhône-Poulenc has developed an anti-infective drug which can be used before or after surgery when complications are liable to set in. Widely used in Europe, it is fair to say it has saved a good many lives.

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pharmaceuticals sold throughout the world. Medical research in only one of Rhône-Poulenc's many activities. In more than 90 countries, Rhône-Poulenc is finding today the answers to tomorrow's needs: in textiles, crop protection and communications systems, as well as medicine.



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An anti-bacterial from Rhône-Poulenc has given excellent results against infection caused by anaerobic bacteria during surgery.

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Jazz

'To Bird — With Love,' A Book and a Friendship

By Michael Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Francis Paudras mortgaged his house, raising \$135,000 to produce a lush, fat tabletop book with 424 photos documenting the life of Charlie (Bird) Parker, and then threw a \$5,000 champagne party to launch it.

Paudras is too good to be true. There are those who call him some sort of super-groupie, or accuse him of riding on the back of jazz to make a name for himself. But he is not rich, he has risked a lot, and if money is any check on reality he is real. It is refreshing to hear: "I could have done this cheaper, but in jazz everything is always cheap. I wanted a first-class book and a first-class party."

The book was done in conjunction with Chan Parker, Bird's widow, who lives in a Paris suburb. Paudras was appalled when he saw how her photo album was withered and fading. The first thing he did after meeting her was having her negatives made of everything. Then he took a trip to Kansas City, where Parker was born, to dig up photos of his childhood, his musical manuscripts, his friends and acquaintances, his children, his correspondence, his peers, contracts for grotesque sums — like \$79.54 for a recording date now considered "historic." There is a reproduction of Parker's painting of his daughter Free, who died at the age of 2½, imagining her grown up.

The result is "To Bird With Love" (Societe Wray, La Cure, 86310 Antony, France). Priced at \$125, it is aimed at people for whom the name Al Haig denotes Charlie Parker's pianist rather than a secretary of state. For an in crowd, it is a valuable historical document. That it was produced in Paris is an illustration of how jazz has always been treated more seriously and with more love in Europe than in its home country.

"Conspiracy of Silence" Paudras, who supports himself with his graphic design business, is a sort of Don Quixote, always fighting windmills. There is what he calls a "conspiracy of silence" about jazz, as there was for years about the blues, because it is made by what writer Ralph Ellison called "The Invisible Man." If the Parker book makes any money, Paudras would like to follow it with one on the pianist Bud Powell, who was a drunk and in terrible shape when Paudras invited him to live in his home.

"In a sense I was Bud's lover,"

he said. "He came to France because he thought he might be treated like a human being here. As a child, his parents told him to play piano and not worry about other things. Then everyone told him he was irresponsible. Oscar Goodstein, who ran Birdland, hired a woman called Buttercup as his guardian. She collected his money and gave him a kind of allowance. He needed her permission to come and visit me. I used to see him on Boulevard Saint-Germain begging for money to buy a drink. This was one of the musical geniuses of the 20th century, but he was treated like a freak, a crazy man."

"I got a call from Buttercup once after he had passed out drunk and had been taken by the police to a hospital. I invited him to live with my wife and I. He said, 'You'll have to ask Buttercup.' She said OK as long as she went on collecting the money. For about seven months he hardly spoke except to ask for something. A psychiatrist friend of mine said Bud was a classic example of schizophrenia. We would eat in complete silence, or he would be in his room."

"Then one day I exploded. I said, 'Bud, you've got to understand we love you, but we can't help you because you won't say anything. You have to talk, to communicate.' I must have moved him because he took my hand and my wife's hand and he looked at us and said, 'Do you love me, really?' We said, 'Of course Bud.' He stopped drinking for six months after that."

"One night we went to hear Ray Charles. Backstage, Bud said, 'Hey, Ray, it's Bud Powell.' They shook hands. Then Bud said, 'Ray, you're blind.' He went right to the heart of the matter, like a child. Ray didn't know how to handle it. He said, 'Uh, nah nah nah.' Right away Bud's face changed. He just mumbled, 'You look like it.'"

"He was house pianist at the Blue Note Club then. The club had been more or less created for him. One day I told the owner, Ben Benjamin, to pay Bud directly. I was trying to rebuild a man, trying to make him take his life into his own hands. Everybody found it normal that Buttercup took his money. So they paid him directly for the first time and called a taxi after the gig. Before they had paid the driver in front, now he was going to pay himself. The club called to tell me he had gone. I waited five minutes, very nervous.



Charlie Parker

until I heard the taxi pull up in front of my house.

"He was so happy to have his own money. He went out and bought us steak and then kept asking if it was good, as if he was the host. We didn't have very much money then and it was unusual for us to eat steak. He said, 'You think I'm stupid, you think I can't see my own money?' Then he started to cry, everybody was crying in the house."

"One night our psychiatrist friend who had called Bud schizophrenic came to have dinner with her husband and daughter. Her daughter was studying piano. She didn't want to play but Bud convinced her. He said everybody is afraid. He encouraged her and then they played four hands together. Before my psychiatrist friend left, she said to me: 'I don't like thinking I could be so wrong. I've never seen anybody less crazy than Bud Powell.'"

"Bud had tuberculosis and he was in a hospital for a year. He had no insurance. I paid the bills, \$50 a day. It took me three years to pay it off. By that time Bud had gone back to the States and died, of malnutrition."

"I had problems with my in-laws because a black man was living in my house. It was scandalous. Bud Powell was a distinguished person. I consider his music on the same level as Ravel's. Samson François, one of France's most accomplished classical pianists, went just about every night to hear Bud at the Blue Note. Bud was very pleased when I explained who this man was. After Bud went into the hospital, they kept his name on the Blue Note marquee and when the customers would ask for him they were told that he would be coming later. That's racism. They wouldn't have done that to a white musician."

"Now Theolonious Monk is in exactly the same psychological state as Bud was once in. He just sits and stares and never talks. Frustration with the stupidity and ignorance of society gets to these people after awhile. They are super-sensitive, they build a shell to protect themselves. They turn inside, stop speaking. I can understand that. If you're strong you can fight life, always take care of business but then you drain your artistic spirit, you have no energy left."

Paudras's wife says that if they do not sell enough copies of "To Bird With Love" to recoup the investment, they will be in financial trouble for the rest of their lives. But Paudras just smiles. "If I had any of this to do again, I would do exactly the same thing."

Bruno Roy Says it With Flowers — and Sometimes Vegetable

By Hebe Dorsey International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A rose is a rose is a rose — well, not quite. According to Bruno Roy, a rose is a dumb flower that costs entirely too much money and dies as soon as it is put into a vase.

"Except," he said, "garden roses, which I love because they smell so good and have imperfect and supple shapes." Hot-house roses with fancy names and long stems are, in his mind, perfectly boring.

Roy has been complimented on his flair and feeling for flowers by somebody who has seen quite a few bouquets in her life — the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother of England. The occasion was a private visit to France in 1979, when she spent four days as the guest of Prince and Princess of Beauveau-Craon at their chateau at Haroué, in Lorraine.

"What were the bouquets like?" "The queen's hats," Roy said. "Flower concoctions which picked up the colors of her outfits — sometimes in the lavender range, other times quite acid. We changed the bouquets in her room every day. Besides, there were two big dinners. For one, I made arrangements of white orchids and pink, pineapple and white freesia. Another one was more rustic, with tubs and forsythia."

Needless to say Roy, 31, and thin as a stem, is not everybody's flower decorator. He likes to concentrate on weddings and parties of a lofty level but he makes exceptions for a few special people. He likes a challenge and will always go for the unusual — at a wedding, for instance, he outlined the initials of the bride and groom in flowers over doorways.

His main customer in Paris is the decorator Alberto Pinto, whose house is one of the most spectacular in town. It has ceilings 7½ meters high — so Roy has to make equally giant bouquets. Three-meter-high arrangements are routine. "Alberto really launched me in Paris two years ago," Roy said. "He too loves striking flower arrangements."

The two of them keep inventing new ones. One of their most extraordinary ideas was turning the dining-room chandelier into a solid green bough held by four garlands swinging from the four corners of the room. For a recent wedding, Roy turned the foyer into a flower arcade, using a thousand bunches of white chrysanthemums. He also likes fruit and once decorated a buffet with two faces inspired by medieval paintings with a big green cabbage for the hat, which bangs made of onions, a cucumber for the nose and eyes cut into the radishes.

Going back to flowers, his main advice is, "Buy a lot — better have three dozen modest daisies or peonies than three expensive orchids rattling in a vase." He does not care much for orchids, anyway. He finds them stiff and sophisticated and does not like the idea that they cost so much. But he has a few nice words for carnations and gladioli, unpopular with most people. Both varieties, he explains, are sturdy and have an unusually wide color range.

For Roy, the first rule when choosing flowers is making sure they are impeccably fresh. Scrutinizing their stems, he insists they must be good and stiff. He also carefully inspects the buds, looking for "rust" — those tiny brown spots that tell you the flowers are past their prime. But he does his buying only after looking at his client's house and lifestyle and discussing the occasion. His main concern, after decor, is color. "I personally like flowers in different shades of the same color. For people lacking in color sense, I recommend mixing different flowers in the same color. Another secret of good bouquets is combining stiff flowers with rounded ones."

To see Roy arranging flowers is an experience. He attacks them with a sharp knife and a solid hand. "Flowers are like new born babies — much tougher than you think. You must handle them with confidence and not be afraid to cut stems. After all, you want to see the blossom, not the stem." His main gadget is something called "daisy" — a synthetic hose he wets then fits into his vase. After that, it is easy to just stick the flowers in. "It's marvelous because you can put them at any angle you want and they'll stay there."

Decorations

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Flowerly initial by Bruno Roy

Exhibitions

London Show: Jewelry, Art and Politics

By Susan Heller Anderson New York Times Service

LONDON — A romance with the Renaissance is under way here and in Paris, inspired in part by Yves Saint Laurent's Shaloo, a short, swirling cape and jewel-tone velvet.

The opulent jewelry that originally decorated such clothing is the subject of a dazzling exhibition, "Princely Magnificence," at the Victoria and Albert Museum through Feb. 1. An array of jewelry, designs for jewelry and portraits documenting how jewelry was worn — some 250 items — is represented. The exhibits come from the world's richest and often most inaccessible collections, including that of Queen Elizabeth, the imperial collection in Vienna, the treasury of the dukes of Bavaria, and the Prince of Liechtenstein.

The show has nothing to do with crown jewels or flashy stones, although there are some of those. Fundamentally, it illuminates a moment in history when jewelry — its design and craftsmanship, its value and mystique — linked the worlds of art and politics.

During the 16th and early 17th centuries, a monarch's power was measured by his personal adornment and worldly possessions. Some jewels were declared national treasures and still survive with that status. Others were buried with their owners; treasures belonging to the palatine counts of Neuburg, Charles IX of Sweden and Duke Francis I of Sardinia and West Pomerania are highlights of this exhibition. From the tomb of Count Palatine Philip Ludwig (1547-1614) there is an engraved gold toothpick in the form of a scythe.

Jewels were thought to be magical, protecting both body and soul. A pendant contains a bezel (a so-called mass found in the stomach of some animals) encased in filigree of incredible delicacy, embellished with a coat of arms; it was believed to ward off jaundice, dysentery and fever.

Jewels were political, for the diplomacy of the day included the formal exchange of gifts among Europe's aristocracy. The Armada jewel, given to Sir Thomas Heneage by Queen Elizabeth I after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, belongs to this group. The Drake jewel, about five inches high, an exquisite gold pendant with an elaborate enameled miniature of Queen Elizabeth, encircled by rubies and diamonds and hung with pearls, is another; it is suspended by a slender velvet ribbon near a portrait of Drake wearing it.

Another political jewel is the pear-shaped pearl, the Perennina, weighing 58½ carats, given to the Queen of Spain by an ambassador from Panama and part of the inventory of Philip II since 1600. It was given to Elizabeth Taylor by Richard Burton.

As an inspiration for fashion, the illustrations showing how jewelry was worn are of equal importance with the jewelry itself. People today have fallen into such habits as draping jewelry around their necks and wrists or hanging it from their ears; Renaissance men and women wore it with careless disregard for its worth, scattered over costumes and hats. Queen Elizabeth loved to plop a great jewel in the knot of a bow on her hip. James I had his doublet fastened with gold buttons set with square-cut diamonds. In his hat he stuck one of the crown jewels, the Feather, made of gold with an immense center diamond flanked by 25 others.

Great gold collars and chains were worn outside capes, with fashing abandon. Brooches called "sitfasteners" were often worn in the center of the bodice.

Jewelry could be whimsical, then as now, serving as tokens of love and admiration. A charming pouch holder, perhaps the only French one from this period and a gift from Charles IX to Archduke Ferdinand II of Austria, is gold with multicolored enameling and studded with rubies and diamonds.

The Victoria and Albert Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. weekdays; Sundays from 2:30 p.m. to 5:30. Closed Fridays.

London Concert Champ

LONDON — For the 29th consecutive year, Beethoven's symphonies remained at the top of the classical charts in London's concert halls last year. There were 50 performances of his symphonies in 1980. Runner-up was Mozart with 39 and Mahler third with 22.

Opera in Rome

A Revival of 'Fanciull'

By William Weaver International Herald Tribune

ROME — The first new production of the season at the Rome Opera is a revival, currently playing, of Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West," a work absent from the house for almost seven years.

The old production was a solid, realistic presentation, which followed faithfully the elaborate directions established by the composer on the basis of David Belasco's original play, which Puccini much admired. Now the well-known Italian sculptor Mario Ceroli has designed an anti-conventional series of sets which may be, in themselves, attractive; but they work actively against the drama, creating confusion and — in the end — irritation. The Polka salon resembles a Joseph Cornell shadow-box; Minnie seems to live in a house made of bales of straw, and the cathedral-like forest of the finale is turned into an anonymous space with some cutout plywood boxes. The costumes are traditional, but not interesting. Massimo Bolgoini's staging is perfunctory.

But what matters about "La Fanciulla del West" is the glorious score and its rich, kaleidoscopic orchestration, and Daniele Oren, who has brought the Rome Opera orchestra back to life, makes every page of the music glitter and glow. There is electricity in his reading, and there is unabashed enjoyment. The great climaxes swell and break like giant waves. His excitement is communicated not only to the orchestra, but also to the chorus (male division), particularly important — and successful — in the fast-moving episodes of Act I. Here the strong casting of the smaller parts also strengthens the performance (Manlio Rocchi is an especially good Nick).

In the title role, Olivia Stapp moves and sings confidently. If she is just slightly wanting in the conductor, who obviously encourages a large-scale intention. In the case of the Giuseppe Giacomini this engagement leads to just plain "daisy" — a synthetic hose he wets then fits into his vase. After that, it is easy to just stick the flowers in. "It's marvelous because you can put them at any angle you want and they'll stay there."

Still this is an often stridently generally satisfying performance thanks largely to Oren. Now sets can somehow be jettisoned from the theater to have a good "daisy" in its repertoire.

Ballet Program

For the first performance usual ballet evening, the Rome Opera invited some guest stars: Isabella Terabust, Peter Soli, and Paolo Bortoluzzi — a luster to the varied program Terabust and Schaufuss has, and the merits and demerits resident company become visible.

The young pair Stefano and Gabriella Tessitore waltz in "Actus III," a jart ballet by Ljuba Dobric, modishly advanced music by Azzo Corghi based on sonnets collected by Pier Paolo Solmi. Margherita Parrilla is elegant and effective in a Ben Stevenson to three Ragnow piano preludes; but she clumsily partnered by Sa' Capozzi, who figured prominently also in the ballet "Tra Di Isabella Glowacka, to mu Szymanski. Bortoluzzi was solo, in the clever "Adagio" ich Walter, set to Albinowaltzes. Here Bortoluzzi was the unimaginative choreographer. Obviously, in the general of the Rome Opera, the co-ballet is trying to imitate the creation of the orchestra; it is ever, lagging behind.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

'Swiss Watches' to Be Made in Japan

Seiko, the Japanese watch giant, launched a Seiko-Lassale watch line—the result of the first Japanese purchase of a Swiss watch...

Swiss watchmakers moving operations to the Far East... manufacturing costs, the Seiko-Lassale product will be made in...

Mitsubishi Electric Predicts Record Sales

KYOTO — Mitsubishi Electric Industrial said it expects sales for the fiscal year ending next Nov. 20 to rise to a record 2.25 trillion yen...

Workers of Britain Autoworkers Accept Contract

VERPOOL — Ford of Britain autoworkers have voted overwhelmingly to accept the company's "final" offer of a 9.5-percent pay increase...

Search for Onshore Natural Gas Find Reported

THE HAGUE, Netherlands — Nederlandse Aardolie Mij., the oil firm owned by Shell and Exxon, said it has discovered a natural gas field...

Dresdner Sells 10% of Metallgesellschaft

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank sold 10 percent of its holding in Metallgesellschaft to Kinwat Petroleum Corp., Dresdner said in a statement...

Toyo Kogyo Exports Grow in December

KYOTO — Toyo Kogyo, Japan's third-largest automobile manufacturer, reported a gain in exports last month resulting from strong demand...

Files for Chapter 11 Reorganization

FRANCISCO — Intel Corp., the transportation and industrial equipment leasing firm, formally filed Monday to reorganize under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy act...

Tuning In on Cable Television

WASHINGTON — There is the Portuguese channel in Massachusetts, the Jewish shows in California, a variety of educational, cultural and film networks, 24-hour news and sports networks, and there are shows in New York with hosts evaluating the latest available strains of marijuana...

NYSE Off Slightly In Slow Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Monday in relatively slow trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated throughout the day following Friday's 3.24-point gain, was off 2.30 points to 970.99 at the close...

Chrysler Loans Approved; UAW Concessions Sought

WASHINGTON — The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board took just 15 minutes Monday to unanimously approve another \$400 million in federal loan guarantees for the financially troubled automaker...

The cuts are designed to yield Chrysler an estimated \$622 million in savings by September, 1982, when the current contract expires. Corresponding cuts are to bring \$161 million from non-UAW workers...

the March payment, an agreement might have been impossible. Chrysler says its UAW workers earn, before taxes, an average of \$9.47 per hour, plus \$1.15 per hour in cost-of-living increases earned since September 1979.

Importance in Fed's Policymaking Reduced

Money Supply Seen as Diminished Guide

By Stephen Eidler. NEW YORK — A huge shift in depositors' funds, into what are effectively checking accounts, which pay interest, will reduce the importance of the money supply as a guide to Federal Reserve policy over the next few months, credit market analysts contend.

press an increase in demand for money, they said. But as economist Bill Griggs, of J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust, commented, "I wouldn't sell a Treasury bill on the basis of these figures alone. On the other hand, I wouldn't buy one."

California Bank Cuts Rate to Salute Reagan

ANAHEIM, Calif. — In a gesture for the presidential inauguration Tuesday of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, one of the state's leading banking groups cut its prime lending rate a full percentage point Monday to 19 percent.

Aerospaiale Focus: European Cooperation

By Axel Krause. PARIS — The long-term strategy of Aerospaiale, Western Europe's largest aerospace group, will be centered on expanding its cooperation with West German, British and other European partners in both civilian and military fields, says chairman, Mr. Mitterrand, the French government said Monday.

The executive, a former air force general and the brother of Socialist Party leader François Mitterrand, stressed what he described as the "very remarkable" advanced technology in the company's line, particularly the Super Puma, a twin-engine helicopter.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, U.S. \$, and other exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

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'Potential Is Huge'

Options Traders Eye Commodities

By Karen W. Aronson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just as stock and financial futures dealers have been investing in the 1970s, the nation's financial gurus hope to make a new commodity options, the star of the 1980s.

Options exchanges have applied to regulators for permission to trade these options. Others are developing proposals or waiting for the possibility. Gold and coffee and sugar, Treasury securities and other financial instruments — the exchanges are interested in all of them.

The people we've worked with here are the potential is huge, that options financial instruments eventually dwarf options on stocks, said Thomas Kozepski, senior vice president of the Chicago Options Exchange.

Options gives its buyer the right to purchase or sell a fixed amount of a commodity at a set price within a certain period, even if the price of the commodity rises. The commodity options proposals being developed include commodity futures contracts as well as options physical commodities.

Exotic Instruments

Options contract commits an investor to purchase or sell a fixed amount of a commodity at a set price within a certain period. But investor may be forced to pay money to meet margin call if price of the commodity con-

tract fluctuates sharply. Options eliminate that risk.

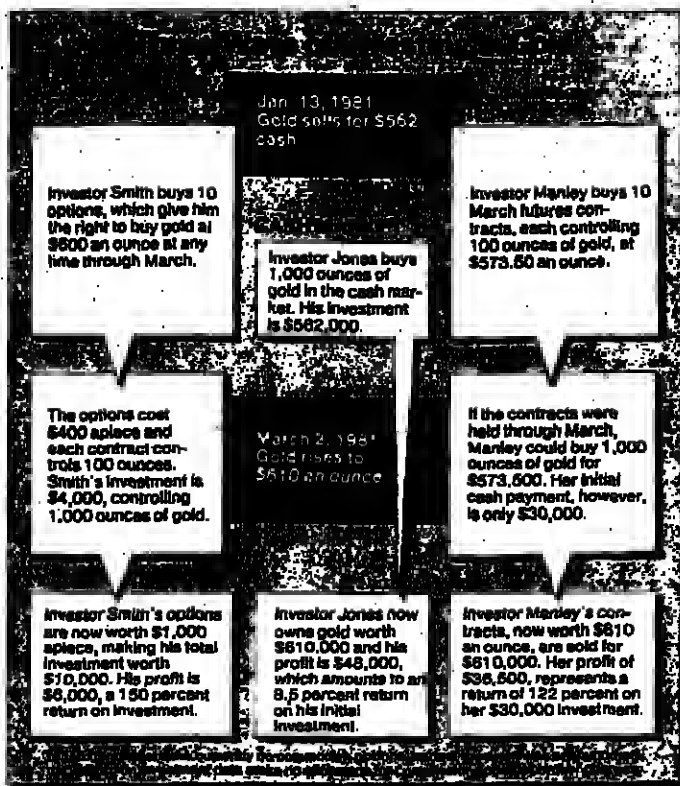
Future and options are somewhat exotic types of financial instruments used by major corporations and wealthy individuals, but are not recommended to smaller investors.

Like futures contracts, options can be used by businesses to ensure a constant price for the goods they plan to use in the future, and are favored by speculators for their substantial leverage. But the cost for an option is a single relatively small fee, known as the premium, paid at the time of purchase, rather than the unforgivable margin calls on futures contracts.

SEC Jurisdiction

Stock options have boomed in the seven years they have been traded on exchanges, with 96.7 million contracts traded last year. But efforts to create exchange-traded commodity options stalled in 1979 when members of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission failed to agree on rules for trading. There had been efforts to put commodity options on exchanges after scandals in over-the-counter commodity options led the commission to ban their sales by all but a few dealers.

Now investment industry executives have new hope that commodity options are about to take off. For one thing, the completion of the commission is expected to change when the Reagan administration fills three slots on the five-member commission — two open now and one opening in April. In-



Industry participants say that could break the impasse that has blocked approval of options trading.

Meanwhile, the Securities and Exchange Commission has asserted its own jurisdiction over what it calls options on financial instruments. The SEC seems to be moving actively toward approving a proposal by the Chicago Board Options Exchange to trade options on mortgage securities guaranteed by the government (Government National Mortgage Association certificates, known as Ginnie Maes). The commission is also moving, though more slowly, on the exchange's second proposal, for options on Treasury bills.

Among the staunchest advocates of the first proposal is the mortgage banking industry, whose spokesmen say options may pro-

Credit Demand Keeps Growing

Brookings Faults Fed On Control Strategy

By Caroline Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board's attempts to control credit demand by letting interest rates move freely and to combat inflation by restraining the money supply are misguided, according to a paper published Monday by the Brookings Institution.

Albert Wajolower, an economist who has worked for many years in New York financial markets, argues that business cycles are restrained only by the drying up of the supply of credit.

If only the price of credit — that is, interest rates — is constrained, then people go on demanding it, he says in one of the papers published in the latest issue of the "Brookings Papers on Economic Activity."

After each credit crunch, the financial markets adapt to try to avoid being caught the same way again, while the Fed has tried to change its methods of restraint to avoid precipitating a crisis, Mr. Wajolower says. The Fed has shifted gradually toward less and less regulation of financial markets, in the expectation that letting interest rates rise freely would choke off credit demand.

But it would require extraordinary and unacceptable increases in interest rates to slow credit expansion in an unconstrained financial market, he argues. He does not provide a formal framework for his thesis, but gives a history of the various credit crunches since World War II and the financial system's responses to them.

He says this history shows that "credit crunches caused by regulatory constraints on the financial markets have played a constructive role in precipitating cyclical downturns ahead of more serious endogenous bankruptcy crises ... and before the high inflation rates characteristic of business cycles could become deeply embedded."

He believes, moreover, that the shift in money policy to control-

ling the monetary aggregates, in particular the narrow M1 measure of the money supply, has been a shift toward ease and encouragement of higher inflation and interest rates.

The links between any credit factor that the authorities are trying to control and economic aggregates such as the growth of nominal GNP tend to break down once the Fed tries to control the aggregate, Mr. Wajolower says.

This idea has been propagated by Charles Goodhart, an official of the Bank of England, and has become known as "Goodhart's law." Mr. Wajolower restates it succinctly when he says that "any variable the central bank chooses to control automatically becomes irrelevant" as the ingenious financial markets work out a way of circumventing it.

He does not argue for a return to the old type of controls, but suggests that the Fed should control credit by measures including "punitive margin requirements" on transactions in the speculative futures markets, marginal capital requirements on banks and the outlawing of floating-rate credit contracts.

Domestic Oil Tax

In another Brookings paper, economist William Nordhaus suggests that industrialized countries, including the United States, should impose an oil tax of between \$62 and \$100 a barrel by 1990 to optimize the future pattern of oil demand and price rises. He argues that the supply of oil is fairly inelastic in the long run: It will not change much, even with big price changes.

The only way to minimize the price ratcheting by OPEC is thus for industrialized oil consumers to economize on their use of oil, Mr. Nordhaus says. This can be done either by slowing growth or by raising prices through domestic taxation on oil.

Tuning In on the Possibilities of Cable TV

(Continued from Page 9)

elder said. "But if you view it as communications business, then are flexible enough to bend the technological breeze. Our role as entrepreneurs and their being themselves in a broader than they did before."

no matter how cable operation their industry, systems their owners will survive and prosper on the basis of profitability and although advertising only made a marginal dent in cable vision, most experts see an ability to an advertising at accompanying the massive migration of new cable systems.

1980, advertising revenues for cable industry are expected to about \$35 million while total advertising for all television will reach the \$12 billion mark. That picture is changing, however, as primary advertisers are increasingly turning to national cable networks. The NCTA estimates that a third of the local system advertising.

that the development of advertiser-supported networks and systems means, however, is certain. Clearly, rising revenues of operators as a result of advertising dollars will enable those to rebuild the industry's antiquated 12-line systems.

but the programming mix of future will be virtually any-guess. Undoubtedly, the development of cable television, its competitors and related

fields like the video disc, means that the nation's home video options will be greater than ever.

But as the cable industry moves through a deliberate, multibillion-dollar process to wire much of the nation, many questions have been raised about whether the potential-

Pulling the Plug on Cable Systems: TV Through the Magic of Microwaves

United Press International

NEW YORK — The scramble for expensive cable television rights going on across the country has obscured the fact that, for 10 years now, a cheaper alternative has been available.

It is the multipoint distribution service (MDS), a super-high-frequency, line-of-sight microwave signal authorized by the Federal Communications Commission a decade ago but little used up to now.

The local purveyor of pay TV programs by MDS makes a one-time investment of \$500,000 to \$1 million in equipment, which he rents out to the users. The programs are distributed locally at relatively modest cost compared with \$14,000 to \$25,000 a mile for cable transmission — which can run to \$20 million or more. An estimate of wiring Washington, D.C., for cable TV ran to \$70 million.

So far, MDS has not resulted in any significant new programming, according to one MDS system owner, who said that most customers are homeowners in areas where there is no cable or where conventional broadcast TV antennas won't pick up the signal. The homeowner must have a special antenna for the MDS system.

ly sweeping changes the widespread development of cable could bring to business, education, entertainment, and public affairs will come to pass.

While some question the upper limits the public is willing to spend for home entertainment and related

video services, others have suggested that cable will eventually become a mere extension of conventional broadcasting, dominated by the dual powers of ratings and advertising. Other media analysts have suggested that perhaps the public is not ready for the prolifer-

Religious, civic and broadcasting leaders have led a chorus of sharp criticism of the industry for its liberal marketing of "adult" programming, which has taken the sexual innuendo and the bedroom folly of commercial television closer to what, in some circles, is considered pornography.

In fact, at the recent Western Cable Show in Anaheim, Calif., the most popular exhibit appeared to be that of a distributor of software movies, which cable operators viewed with a combination of curiosity and worry.

"Escapade," a cable network of R-rated films marketed by Rainbow Programming Services of Denver, sells itself by urging potential viewers to "send the kids to bed." Their promotional literature also pledges: "Every feverish frame a lustful encounter."

Even more risqué is the "Ugly George Hour of Truth, Sex and Violence," shown on a cable system in Manhattan. The host, Ugly George, carries a portable video camera around the streets of New York City asking women to disrobe. Many do and the show has a wide following.

"New York has given access a bad name," notes Samuel Simon of the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting. "But what access is the ability to communicate with each other. People will participate in community television if they're given a chance. If they're given a mix of good quality community programming, they'll watch it."

Japan Registers A Trade Surplus Of \$877 Million

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan recorded a trade surplus of \$877 million with the United States in December, widening from a \$747 million surplus in the previous month, the Finance Ministry announced Monday.

Ministry officials said exports to the United States totaled \$3.13 billion last month, a 14.5-percent gain from \$2.73 billion in the same month a year earlier.

Imports from the United States, meanwhile, rose 25.6 percent to \$2.25 billion in December from \$1.79 billion in December, 1979. Overall, Japan posted a trade surplus of \$1.483 billion in December, the first surplus since September, the ministry reported.

The December surplus compared with a deficit of \$212.3 million in November and \$254.8 million in December, 1979. In December, Japan's exports of machinery to the United States were \$2.24 billion, a 20.1-percent year-to-year increase. Exports of motor vehicles came to \$942.4 million, a 11.1-percent gain.

Common Market Alleges IBM Deters Competition

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ANN — International Business Machines, the world's largest computer maker, is getting itself for a protracted legal battle in Europe as accusations that it has deterred its domination of the continent's multibillion-dollar computer business to hamper competition.

The company is preparing a reply to answer accusations by the European Economic Community's trust authority. Company officials in Paris say IBM's reply will be within the next few months.

But it does, the European Commission, the Common Market's executive board, will decide the case. A decision can be appealed to the European Court of Justice, in Luxembourg.

found guilty, the company be penalized in various ways, including a fine amounting to 10 percent of the sum of its consolidated world sales, which in 1979 amounted to \$22.8 billion.

More likely, though, the Commission will seek to negotiate changes in IBM's business practices. Industry observers say it'd be long and laborious.

Similar accusations have been at heart of suits brought against IBM in the United States.

Their accusations stem from an investigation into the company's business practices that was begun in 1974. Though the inquiry was instigated by complaints from various European and American computer companies, the force behind it evidently came from the European subsidiaries of U.S. computer manufacturers that produce equipment that is compatible with IBM machines — such as Amdehl, Memorex and Intel. The defendant computer leasing company whose operations are now run by National Advanced Systems, a subsidiary of National Semiconductor.

The accusations made by the European Commission include claims that IBM abuses the practice of what is called bundling — selling the elements of a computer system as a package to prevent competitors from supply some of them at perhaps better conditions — and of withholding interface specifications, the computer link-up information that enables competitors to manufacture parts to fit IBM.

Many observers of Europe's computer market expect a long legal bout, and they are skeptical that it will have significant effects on IBM's entrenched business.

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this process. Because through its extensive experience in the Far East, ABN is particularly well-qualified to advise the local business community about import/export financing.

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European Gold Markets
January 19, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
1000 (12 1/2 kilos)	330.25	331.50	332.00
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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Feb.	Mar.	Options for
100	140.00	140.00	Apr. 1981
200	139.00	139.00	May 1981
300	138.00	138.00	Jun 1981
400	137.00	137.00	Jul 1981
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Jan. 19, 1981. Includes columns for 12-month stock, 12-month stock, and 12-month stock with various sub-columns for price, change, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices for Jan. 19, 1981. Includes sections for Chicago Futures, London Metals Market, International Monetary Market, New York Futures, London Commodities, Paris Commodities, Eurocurrency Interest Rates, and Tokyo Exchanges.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter closing prices for Jan. 19, 1981. Lists various securities and their prices.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stock closing prices for Jan. 19, 1981. Lists various Canadian stocks and their prices.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary for NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, and Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Commodity Index

Table of Commodity Index for Jan. 19, 1981. Lists various commodities and their prices.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of International Funds for Jan. 19, 1981. Lists various international investment funds and their prices.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for Jan. 19, 1981. Lists various Canadian market indexes and their values.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets for Jan. 19, 1981. Lists stock prices for Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Milan.

California Bank

Advertisement for California Bank, Rate to Salute. Text describes the bank's services and its commitment to customers.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock names, 12-month high/low, and closing prices.

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Borg Dismantles Lendl to Capture Masters

By Barry Lorge

Washington Post Service

— who at 24 already has

Wimbledon, five French

Courtesy, plus approximately \$3

European, and a prize money—demon-

strated in capturing the title for

himself in a year that he is

marking his 20th birthday. He is

Swanson came and poised to defend

the position in tennis

with a steady, 6-foot-2-inch Lendl,

who is considered to be the upper echelon

of the game last year and led

Swanson to his first posses-

sion of the Davis Cup, can over-

come his opponent and scorching topspin

is his trademark.

Swanson is one of the few players who

occasionally outbid Borg

on the baseline, as he proved

in the final of the year-end

indoor tournament in Basel,

Switzerland, over Borg, 6-3, 6-2, 5-

4. That was one of four

times Borg was beaten in 1980.

Ready to Play

Swanson was not at the top of his

game on Sunday

and Borg showed up, ready to

play and nobody was going to

take him from the back court.

Swanson never lost his serve. He saved

break points in the fourth

set, but he lost one more in the

final set, and never faced

Swanson's return. Even though he only got

one shot, he was waiting all

day for the appointed

moment when he would

be able to take a shot

at the net. He was

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at the net. He was

49 percent of his first serves in

court, he lost only 15 points in his

last 10 service games.

This had to be a discouraging af-

ternoon for Lendl, as well as for

the 18,297 spectators who expected

to see a closer contest. Instead,

they saw a Borg rout.

Lendl pounded his best shots at

Borg time and again in the first set,

and then came back.

They had some stirring rallies,

trading fierce, deep ground strokes

that hissed with topspin. Many

points lasted 20, 30, even 40

minutes. One went on for 69 sec-

onds, with practically every shot a

screecher. For those first 49 min-

utes, there was not terribly much

to choose between them. But Borg

was slightly steadier and more

flexible.

He made fewer errors than

Lendl and was more opportunistic,

getting to the net to put away vol-

leys on key points.

But after the first set, came the

deluge. As the match wore on,

more unraveled Lendl became. He

tried to serve harder, but his accu-

racy suffered and Borg — who re-

turned serve magnificently

throughout the match — punished

his second serves.

Lendl tried to go to the net

more, but Borg was better at that

game. Lendl tried to blast his

ground strokes even harder and

closer to the lines than usual, and

plied up errors. He lost his rhythm,

and even his usually dependable

forehand went awry, especially

when he tried to whip it down the

line from the left court.

"It was just a better player to-

day," said Lendl. He said he was

disappointed that he made so

many errors, especially on the fore-

hand, but that he was not

surprised by the quality of Borg's

play, even at the net.

Although he felt more intense

big-match pressure in the Davis

Cup final against Italy last month

in Fregene, the Masters was the

most important tournament final

Lendl, the Canadian and Spanish

Open champion, has been in. He

enjoyed the experience, if not the

outcome.

"The atmosphere was just

great," he said. "The crowd was

supporting both players. I really

appreciated that. It is just a big

great tournament. I've only played

in New York twice — the U.S.

Open and now Madison Square

Garden — but I like to play here."

The Open is the one big prize

that has eluded Borg. He has lost

in the final three times, and says

that winning it is his major goal

for 1981.

People said Borg had a New

York jinx until he won the Masters

last year, and it was evident Sun-

day that defending the crown

meant a great deal to him.

"Everybody gets excited when

they win, especially a tournament.

This was the second time I won the

Masters, and the second time I

won in New York," he said. "I

think maybe this tournament is

tougher to win than Paris or Wim-

bledon or U.S. Open, because you

have to play every day, and some-

times you are unlucky and play

very late at night and have to come

back the next day. You play a

tough guy every day, with no days

of rest, so maybe it is harder to

win."

The Masters — the playoff for

the top eight winners of the

previous year's Grand Prix tour —

is both the finale of the season just

completed, and the overture for

the New Year. Borg reigned su-

preme in the tennis world in 1980,

and showed at the Masters that

there is no reason to believe 1981

will be any different.

Jaeger Downs Navratilova

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI) —

Andrea Jaeger defeated Martina

Navratilova, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, Sunday

to win the Avon Tennis Cham-

ionships of Kansas City.

Jaeger, four rungs below Navra-

tilova's No. 3 ranking in the Wom-

en's Tennis Association, attacked

her opponent's backhand and

waited for mistakes. But she also

came up with the winners on her

own to allow her baseline game to

overcome Navratilova's more

aggressive serve-and-volley tactics.

Jaeger broke Navratilova's ser-

vice four times in the final set,

overcoming Navratilova's 4-2 lead,

to defeat the native Czechoslovak

for the third time in her career and

the second time in nine days.



Bjorn Borg reaches out to return Ivan Lendl's best shot during the first set of their match.



Ivan Lendl watching and waiting for Bjorn Borg to return serve.

Nadig Nips de Agostini in Downhill Race

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

GRAND-MONTANA, Switzer-

land — Rallying to the delight of

her countrymen in this Swiss re-

sort, Marie-Theres Nadig overtook

the early leaders Monday to win

her third downhill of the World

Cup ski racing season.

Doris de Agostini, the Swiss

who won the downhill last week in

Schruns, Austria, was runner-up,

a tenth of a second behind Nadig.

Christa Kinshofer, a West German

slalom expert, had an exceptional-

ly good race, finishing third, a little

more than a half-second from the

top. It was her best downhill re-

sult.

"I haven't been training for the

downhill at all," Kinshofer ac-

knowledged, clearly surprised at

her result. "I only ski downhill for

the combination points. The last

three years I didn't do downhill at

all. This is beautiful."

Nadig covered the 2,698-meter

course in one minute, 44.50 sec-

onds for an average speed of 92.95

kilometers an hour.

Powdery Track

Although she was wearing No.

13, Nadig was the 18th racer out

of the gate, five skiers with high start-

ing numbers were moved to the

front to better prepare the

powdery track. When she was

about three-quarters of the way

down her intermediate time was

announced as being the fastest at

that point, prompting a loud cheer

from the Swiss enthusiasts who

were lined along the edges of the

slope.

Snow was falling throughout the

race and visibility was not the best,

but the wind was not strong and

conditions were considered good

enough to race.

On Sunday bad weather pre-

vented the holding of the make-up

downhill, which was added to the

program here after the race was

cancelled in Pfronten, West Ger-

many. That race was not re-

scheduled.

Holly Flanders of the United

States, was wearing No. 1, and her

time of 1:45.70 was the best until

